

Chapter 13 Quiz

Matching:

- _____ 1. President who wanted to annex Texas as part of an attempt to promote southern support for his weak administration.
- _____ 2. Diplomat who signed the treaty that ended the Mexican War, despite orders recalling him.
- _____ 3. Senator originally identified with the idea of popular sovereignty.
- _____ 4. Conservative president from New York who gave his support to the Compromise of 1850.
- _____ 5. American who proclaimed himself president of Nicaragua and recruited southerners for an invasion of Central America.
- _____ 6. Author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
- _____ 7. Exhorted Americans in the 1840s to "Go west, young man."
- _____ 8. Led Mormon exodus from Illinois to Utah.
- _____ 9. Slogan used by some Americans to demand all of the Oregon territory.
- _____ 10. Act that generated more controversy than all other parts of the Compromise of 1850.

a. "Fifty-four forty or fight"

b. Fugitive Slave Act

c. Harriet Beecher Stowe

d. John Tyler

e. Lewis Cass

f. Nicholas Trist

g. William Walker

h. Horace Greeley

i. Brigham Young

j. Millard Fillmore

Multiple Choice:

- 1. Manifest Destiny refers to
 - a. Native-American land claims
 - b. Unbridled expansion by Americans
 - c. Protestant religious dogma
 - d. U.S. government regulations on trade
- 2. Mexican forces were commanded by President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, while the revolutionary army made up of Texans was commanded by
 - a. Davy Crockett
 - b. Jim Bowie
 - c. William Travis
 - d. Sam Houston
- 3. Whig candidate Henry Clay's campaign for the presidency in 1844 was hurt by
 - a. Liberty Party candidate James G. Birney
 - b. His strong support for annexing Texas
 - c. A sex scandal in his personal life
 - d. His lack of political experience

4. In February 1847, which of the following people formulated the “southern rights” position directly challenging the Wilmot Proviso?
 - a. James K. Polk
 - b. John C. Calhoun
 - c. John P. Hale
 - d. James Buchanan

5. The concept “popular sovereignty” refers to
 - a. A system of government in which many of the means of production and trade are owned by government
 - b. A period of reduced economic activity, less serious than a depression
 - c. Letting settlers of each territory decide for themselves whether to permit slavery
 - d. The greatest number of votes cast for a candidate, but no more than half of the votes cast

6. During the election of 1848, a new third political party was formed that
 - a. Nominated Lewis Cass
 - b. Nominated Zachary Taylor
 - c. Approved of slavery for territories but not states
 - d. Called for no more slave states or territory

7. Political organization of California came out of necessity, due to a tremendous influx of settlers after the discovery of gold. Which one of the following was not a factor or organization?
 - a. Coastal ports had to be regulated for military vessels
 - b. Mining camps needed law and order
 - c. Settlers needed courts and land and water laws
 - d. California needed mail service

8. The Compromise of 1850 finally was successful due mainly to the efforts of the young Senator
 - a. Daniel Webster
 - b. Stephen Douglas
 - c. Henry Clay
 - d. John C. Calhoun

9. Fugitive slaves became an issue because of all the following *except*
 - a. Southern slaveowners demanded more specific regulations
 - b. The Constitution required that escaped slaves be returned but did not specifically state how that should be done.
 - c. Officials in free states were not always willing to cooperate
 - d. Professional slave-catchers sometimes went too far—kidnapping free blacks and selling them south into bondage

10. The Fugitive Slave Law included all of the following provisions *except*
 - a. It created a federal commissioner to issue warrants for the arrest of fugitives
 - b. Fugitives could give testimony and call witnesses to support their case
 - c. The federal treasury would pay all costs of enforcement
 - d. Any citizen who harbored a fugitive or refused to assist marshals could be fined and/or imprisoned

11. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- To show that slavery could be humane system
 - In response to the Fugitive Slave Law
 - In opposition to the annexation of Texas and the Mexican War
 - In opposition to threats of secession
12. As used during the antebellum period, the term filibustering means
- The use of private armies to seize territory for the purpose of adding it to the United States
 - The practice of dividing an organization into contentious, or self-seeking groups
 - The right of government to take private property forcibly but with compensation for public purposes
 - The right to buy or sell anything to anyone across national borders without regulation or taxes
13. William Walker's efforts to take Nicaragua were overthrown by
- U.S. military intervention
 - A slave uprising
 - An alliance of Central American republics
 - The Mexican army
14. About what proportion of Mormon marriages after 1852 were polygamous?
- One-half
 - One-third
 - One-tenth
 - One-sixth
15. Who among the following was not a candidate for president in 1844?
- James K. Polk
 - Henry Clay
 - James g. Birney
 - Martin Van Buren